

SENATOR HALL: Senator Coordsen, if I bought less than \$10,000 worth of depreciable property in a given year, I would be able to write that all off then in a single year, is that correct?

SENATOR COORDSEN: Oh, if you had enough income. You can't write...it is...

SENATOR HALL: Right.

SENATOR COORDSEN: ...only available in the year of purchase if you have enough income, and then it's an election process. You don't have to, you may.

SENATOR HALL: Right, I can use that option if I choose, and if I do meet the income standard?

SENATOR COORDSEN: That is right.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you very much. I would rise also in support of the measure. I think Senator Lamb pointed out clearly that it is nothing more than mirroring what currently is available to individuals at the federal level. I think it makes good sense. We are using, basically, the federal table, although as Senator Coordsen pointed out, we are narrowing the options. This is one option that I think will help individuals and will I guess reduce the complications and the confusion as it relates to the federal table with a number of options and the state table which has a much more limited scope. So I would rise in support of the Coordsen amendment.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Thank you, Senator Hall. Senator Schmit. Senator Warner.

SENATOR WARNER: Madam President, members of the Legislature, I would rise to oppose the amendment for a number of reasons. The first one, those of you who will recall the Attorney General's Opinion in regard to using federal depreciation as LB 1063 was originally introduced, if you'd go back and read that, one of the constitutional questions he raised was the fact that under federal depreciation guidelines there are several, at least four that I can think of, that the individual has the option of using, depending on the type of business they are in, and one of the questions he raised then was that that was a constitutional problem, and you couldn't do it. When we talked about going to